WHEN THE TAX WAS SMALL

Public Money Procured on a Basis that Would Delight Land Holders To-Day.

Indianapolis Was Growing Then with but Little Indication of the Present Prosperity -How the Town Was Organized.

An old map of the sity, published in 1853, is given especial value to residents who feel enough interest in the growth of the city to want to know its extent and outlines at different times, by as accurate a tracing as possible, (made by Samuel Merrill, the State Treasurer, who brought the capital here in the fall of 1824), of the limits of settlement at four periods, 1821, 1823, 1835 and 1850. In 1821 the whole settlement, except the residence of the Maxwells, lay south of the line of Washington street, on the four blocks from the line of Missouri street to the river. A very slight divergence to the south to include a cabin or two-less than that to the north-gave the "ground plan" of the little village the appearance of a funnel. In 1823 the chills and fever, as noted heretofore in these sketches, had forced the settlement further east, and it lay in a narrow strip on both sides of Washington street from the river-but mainly from near the line of West street-to Alabama, with a little projection northward along Pennsylvania street to Ohio, and another southward along Meridian street to Georgia. At this stage of growth the future metropolis of Indiana looked a good deal like a long-bodied short-armed cross.

In 1835 came a "boom" from the brightening prospect offered by internal improvements, not begun but confidently expected, and the establishment of several lines of manufacture that have remained and grown and helped the general growth. The town had been the actual capital ten years. The State-house was nearly ready for occupancy. The national road was surveyed and coming, and had already greatly helped the place by its bridges and other improvements. The first steamboat had come and gope, and the hopes that came with it remained, though no other ever came to strengthen them.

James L. Bradley began packing pork on the
site of the Chamber of Commerce. Scudder & Hisnneman began manufacturing our home-grown tobacco near by. John L. Young, on Maryland street, near West, began the brewing of what used to be called "strong beer" by way of distinction from the "Presbyterian spruce beer" made by "Baker" Brown. Robert Underhill began an iron foundry on the site of the Second Presbyterian Church. Barnes & Maxwell had begun making linseed oil some time before, on the site of the city school on Maryland street,

The town was hopeful, after a long depression, and it spread out in a sort of balloon shape, with and it spread out in a sort of balloon shape, with a narrow neck from West street to the river, swelling from West gradually over the northern part of the Ralston plat till it reached Michigan atreet and covered the adjoining blocks of Illinois, Meridian, Pennsylvania and Delaware, then dropping almost directly down to Washington at New Jersey, and filling a very gentle curve below Washington, that at the lowest only reached a little below Georgia to near the present line of Louisiana street. This is merely an outline or tracing of the boundaries of the settled part of the city plat fifty-three years ago. It is not outlinely accurate, as there were a very few residences south of Louisiana street in 1835. One on Illinois, occupied by the late Ovid Butter, when he first came here in 1836, and one on South, west of Tennessee. The year 1835 was an era in the history of the city. Its first permanent manufacturers came then; its first fire an era in the history of the city. Its first permanent manufacturers came then; its first fire
protection that amounted to anything came
then; its benevolent society was organized
then. Town lots improved greatly and rapidly
in value that year. Washington street property
had doubled since 1833. Lots that had sold at
less than \$15 to \$40 a foot at the first sale in 1821,
when everything was high and hopeful, and had
fallen to half or less, climbed back to first figures and above them. Fifty and seventy-five
dollars a foot were no unusual prices for good
was active. The boom that lifted business sites
did something the boom that lifted business sites

weakened, the canal had no more attractions for speculation, and the few good residences erected near it were soon abandoned to cheap tenants and became as dilapidated as the tenement hives of a big city. The depression following the great national panic of 1837 was not so bad in its effect on the town as the earlier one. That was wholly local and the effect of inanition. The town was a sicely child for the first ten years of its life. For the next ten, the State's embarassments were adjusted and a healthy tone of business began to revive all over the State, the town was more a fairly grown lad suffering from a crippled limb. Some improvement was going on all the time, and the town growing from a crippled limb. Some improvement was going on all the time, and the town growing out of the ways and fashions of country villages and sattling into something like city conditions.

Mr. Daniel Yandes, tax collector in 1823, reported the "certified amount of county revenue assessed for 1822"—the first year of the county's existence—at \$726.79, of which, on the 13th of November, 1822, Harris Tyner, the first collector, had collected \$236, leaving due \$490.84;. from the other sources of revenue, "store tificates of sales and write," he had collected \$169.933. The whole county revenue, it will be seen, was less than \$900 for the first fiscal year, and from this had to be deducted \$42.87 for deand from this had to be deducted \$42.87 for de-linguancies. The tax-payers of pioneer times came "up to the rick" a little more promptly than those of our day to keep down delinquencies to less than 5 per cent. of the duplicate. It is more likely than not to be three or four times that nowadays. The collector, or treasurer—he seems to have served both purposes—got \$21—5 per cent,—on \$421 paid out for county expenses. These be very humble beginnings, and worth remembering in contrast with the changes that have occurred within the memory of more than

one man still living.

A sample of the taxation of early times may be interesting to a good many readers. In 1833 Asa B Strong, afterwards one of the associate judges of the Circuit Court, was county treasurer and collector. One of his receipts to James L Bradley—pioneer pork-packer—shows that lot 6, in square 74, was assessed at 25 cents, paid Oct 3, 1833. On lot 11, in square 69, Maryland street, opposite the school-house, the tax for county purposes was 10 cents. The whole State and county tax for 1833, on these two lots and eighty acres of "first-rate land," so designated, and four lots in square 73, was \$2.58. The highest tract formed part of what is now 1. Park. Think of that, you groaning ters who must pay \$20 on one little lot little cottage—but \$2.58 on six lots and acres of "first-rate land." On September 3, Col. Alexander A. Russell, collector, got 5. Col. Alexander A. Russell, collector, got Mr. Bradley \$1.62 for State and county tax he same property. It may be noted here, that Mr. Bradley still holds this property, ept the eighty acre tract and the Chamber of himerce lot. It is just possible that these are only lots in Indianapolis that have remained the same hands since 1826 or earlier.

the same hands since 1826 or earlier.
The year 1832 was made memorable in local story by the first organization of a town government, as the year of the preceding decade was the organization of the county government, or ten years the State capital had no other ivil administration than belonged to every ownship and neighborhood in the county. In the latter part of the summer a movement for the erection of a market house was started. And this seems to have gathered force enough to bush on towards a regular municipal organi-And this seems to have gathered force enough to push on towards a regular municipal organization. At a public meeting held at the consthouse on the 3d of September, 1832, a resolution was adopted to incorporate the town under the general law. Five trustees were elected a short time afterwards, of whom Samuel Henderson, first postmester, was made president. Israel P. Griffith was elected clerk, and Samuel Jameson marshal and collector. The first city fathers were; For the First ward, John Wilkins, tanner and partner of Daniel Yandes; Second, Henry P. Coburn, clerk of the Supreme Court, father of General John and Henry, ex-councilman; Third, John G. Brown, merchant, father of ex-City Engineer James W. and Mrs. Stephen Tominson; Fourth, Samuel Henderson; Fifth, Samuel Merrill, State Treasurer, father of Col. Samuel Merrill, State Treasurer, father of Col. Samuel Merrill and Miss Professor Kate Merrill. A Sixth was formed in 1838, and represented by Natheniel Cox. "the Coon Hunter," as he called himself, a most ingenious mechanic, an invetorate hunter, as skilled in woodcraft as an Inate hunter, as skilled in woodcraft as an In-

ivision into wards made the First of the town plat east of Alabama aced, of all west to Pennsylvania; at all Pennsylvania to Meridian; was at Maridian to Tennesses;

Fifth, all west of Tennessee to the limit of the plat. The incorporation of 1832 was made by a direct popular vote, and the trustees or repre-sentatives of the different wards were elected by a general vote, not by that of the ward each represented. In 1836 the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, continuing the five wards and electing trustees by a general vote. On the 17th of February the town was incorporated in regular town form, the wards increased to six, the councilmen elected each by his ward and the president of the Council by a general vote. This form of government continued till 1847, when the Legislature on the 13th of February granted a city charter, with seven wards, each electing its councilman every year, and a Mayor elected by a general vote who served two years. Samuel Henderson was the first Mayor. This is not highly entertaining reading but it is worth while for every intelligent citizen to get

a pretty definite idea of the history of the city's growth and government. In his original plat of the town Mr. Ralston covered the central square mile of the congressional donation, but laid out no streets in its boundaries. The late James Blake is said to have been the means of changing this arrangement, persuading the surveyor to make streets of the boundary lines, which, in time, would come to be handsome and convenient drives and promenades, inclosing the whole town. Neither of them imagined, nor did anybody else, that these boundary streets would come to lie far inside the city limits, and that there would be a great deal more town in the outlots than the central section. Mr. Ralston intended the natural elevation of the circle to be the center of the donation, as well as of the plat, but the "creek came cranking in," as Hotspur says, and to avoid as much disarrangement as possible from that source, the plan disregarded the topographical center and used the circle anyhow. It is the center of the original town plat, but not of the donation. That is the alley south of the Occidental Hotel, a few feet east of the line of Illinois street. A stake marking the spot was uncovered recently in excavating one of the trenches for natural gas.

DOGS, CATS, BIRDS AND INSECTS

Incidents About Them Picked Up from Time to Time by Journal Reporters.

As a rule cats and canary birds do not get along well together, but a Woodlawn household contains an exception. Both are family pets and are joint occupants of the sitting-room, where the bird is often allowed to flutter around as it pleases. It will frequently alight on the cat's head and start to sing with the utmost vigor, to the seeming delight of the cat, which will purr as if keeping an accompaniment. Sometimes the latter will make a tour of the room with the canary on its novel perch warbling a sort of march that forces the cat into step with the cadence of the song.

John C. Smith, a Big Four conductor, living on East South street, has a cat that is the wonder of the neighborhood, although its particular faculty was the result of an accident rather than the gift of reasoning. Tabby is in the habit of sleeping in the house, but some time ago, after enjoying an evening romp, it found the usual mode of ingress closed when it tried to gain admission. An open transom over the front door was a possibility that opened a way out of the dilemma, and the cat improved it by clambering to the top, only to lose its foothold and fall back to the steps. In its descent, however, it struck the door-bell and set it to ringing, and a minute later tabby was admitted to the hall, while the servant was gazing into outer darkness wondering who could have rung the beli. The cat was so well pleased with its sucfound itself locked out, it sprang up to the bell, pulled down the handle with its paws, and gained admission as before. Since then the experiment has been repeated almost nightly.

The fly-fishermen who were in camp near Eller's bridge two or three weeks ago tell of a rather singular flight of gray moths, or millers, that occurred one night about 9 o'clock. Two large gascline torches were suspended from trees, and close to them was a table, around which a number of experts were sitting and exchanging experiences of the day. Suddenly their attention was drawn to a slight murmuring noise, that seemed to come from the river, and, looking in that direction, they were amazed to see what appeared, in the darkness, to be large flakes of snow moving up stream towards the signs who hopeful.

One noticeable effect of this change in the prospects of the town was a backward surge inpen the line of the former movement eastiward. Property in the west began to look up. Lets is the vicinity of the State-house had not benefited much by that association, but when the canal survey came along Missouri street the business advantages of the situation put up prices at once. And not only that, but drew residences to this previously tabooed region, which remained, some of them, leng after, to estest a better condition that had passed away. The internal improvement system failed, the State failed, business of all kinds failed or speculation, and the few good residences erected near it were soon abandoned to cheap tenants.

Near the corner of Virginia avenue and South street there is a medium-size brindled bulldog that has for its master a thirteen-year-old boy. It is of that short-tailed variety which always seems to be going about with a chip on its shoulder looking for some other dog to come into its territory and that never waits for an invitation to fight, but goes at its opponent with a hop, step and a jump. Although it is seemingly a very savage dog, the boy has it under complete control and has trained it to do so many tricks that it is almost a "canine paradox" in itself. Leaping six or seven-foot barriers, skipping the rope and jumping through hoops is a pastime through which it graduated in early infancy. Its latest feat is to clamber to the top of a pyramid of barrels and catch in its mouth a common base-ball thrown with all the force the youth can muster. thrown with all the force the youth can muster. When the balls are wild, the dog stops them with its feet and body, and when one rolls to the pavement it jumps off the barrels and cor-rals it before it has quit bouncing. The dog is also patriotic and is as fond of shooting-crackers as the average email boy. Last fourth of July it was the center of an admiring throng of juveniles who were amusing themselves by throwing lighted fire-crackers into the air and then watching his dogship catch them as they came down. They would frequently explode in his mouth, but after savagely spitting out the torn paper, it would close its teeth on another with almost Satanic glee.

Will Baker, of Palm Springs, Fla., who, with his wife, is visiting friends in the city, tells some interesting incidents of bird and reptile life in that citrus country. "Poisonous snakes." said he, "are extremely scarce in my neighborbood, but plenty can be found in the swamps and along the water-courses, the most numerous being the water-moceasin. The ground rattler, the harmless blacksnake and the deadly cotton-mouth can be seen occasionally, although they are disappearing rapidly as the country becomes settled. The queerest thing in this line is the gopher-snake, so called because it lives in the gopher holes. They are numerous, but harmless, and are often killed for their skins. These are cured with arsenic and sent north, where they are tanned and made into every conceivable novelty, the leather being quite soft and pliable and capable of taking a beautiful fluish. I have seen rabbits, gophers and gopher-snakes all living in the same hole, and they make a very happy family, indeed.
"In birds the shrike or butcher-bird attracts

the most attention on account of its cruel and murderous propensities. They are the greatest enemy to reptiles we have, are very rapacious, and have a strong bill that is toothed at the end, enabling them to hold fast to anything they catch. When one of them sees a snake it grabs it just below the head, shakes it a few times and then flies to the nearest thorn tree, where it impales the reptile, the bird at the same time emitting a shrill cry of exultation. It doesn't seem to use them for food as I have seen the seem to use them for food as I have seen the snakes hanging where they were put on the thorns two weeks after the bird had caught them. Plumage birds have almost disappeared from the peninsula, having been slaughtered, faster than they can breed, by the agents of New York millinery firms. Six or seven years ago blue herons, paroquets, curlews and other birds of rainbow hue were plenty, but now it is a rare thing to see one. Quails are increasing as the timbered land becomes cleared. Millions of waterfowl spend the winter with us, but by the time they have run the gauntles of shooters between the lakes and the guif, they are so wild that they keep a mile away from anything that looks like a gun."

New Incorporations. The Sycamore, Howard county, Mining, Pe troleum and Natural-gas Company was yesterday incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Eli Miller, Millon Headles, Thomas A. Windsor and others are its directors. The Fort Wayne Soap Company was also incorporated, the capital stock being \$5,000. The directors are John C. O'Rourke, Robert Lowry, Benjamin Meiser

FURNITURE at Wm. L. Elder's.

WHERETHEPEOPLEGETFOOD

A Glance at Restaurants and Features Dividing Them Into Good and Bad.

The Eating-House Cryer and What Waiters Have to Do When the Tables Are Crowded with Ravenously Hungry Customers.

Theaters and public resorts were under discussion an evening or two since, when a traveler remarked that he often went to theaters to study human nature as shown in the audiences. "But I can derive almost as much pleasure from taking a secluded seat in some restaurant," he continued, "and from my unsuspected position observe without being seen. You have no idea of the queer things that happen and of the amusing incidents that the waiters have to contend with. Your city is one that is wonderfully rich in restaurants and dining-halls for its size, and, what is more, they are almost invariably of a good order. Of course one expects to meet with the 'sharper,' who calls out in a loud voice that a good square meal can be had in the house for 15 cents. Such men can be found in every large city. But although their places are called restaurants it is a misnomer. And still they do not reach here the low rank that a good many similar eating-houses do in a number of cities I could name."

Extremes are met with in every branch of work and business. A saloon, for example, is either what is termed tony, or it is far below any conception of indecency. So with everything, either the aristocratic or the disreputable prevails. The public dining-houses are certainly no exception, for none completely swindle, while the majority are willing to meet the demands of their customers if such are promptly paid for. The dividing line between the better class and the more humble restaurants is the employment of a "runner." whose presence always knocks off half the value of a meal in the mind of the incredulous, and whose absence is a warrant for fair treatment. The trade of the "runnerless" restaurant, then, is the better trade. Its customers are regular and transient, but here the system of holding permanent chairs exists, which often leads to marked partiality on the part of the wal Some of these houses are finely furnished. Conspicuous in the furnishings are the large mirrors on the side and end walls. They are the cause of many amusing incidents. "I have seen the most shrewd men, and women, too," said a cashier, recently, "come in and, with a start, step aside to let an apparently approaching figure pass by. They always look as if they would when they see the figure move as they move. The mirrors will fool the wisest if they are not accustomed to their deceptions." The popularity of a restau-rant depends upon its decorations far more than one would think. The bill of fare reads far more invitingly if overhead are ornamented chandeliers and everywhere adornments of a delicate and inviting beauty. A tarnished castor, pewter spoon or a cracked plate are trifles when compared to a ravaging hunger, but nev-ertheless a meal served without these gentle reminders of carelessness and poverty is far more

In the second-class of eating-houses one meets with a most varied and perchance a more interesting class of customers. Here the question of furniture, of wall decoration or of any ornamental accessories, is quite forgotten as the demands for the satisfaction of the inner man grow more and more imperative. Eating is distinctively the function of such establishments Here are found the "runner," who announces that "there is fried chicken, soup, vegetables, fruits, and in fact a good, square meal with all the latest market products included, and all for three nickles, a dime and a half." A peculiar skill is always attached to the way in which these runners handle their words. It gives an attractive sound to the adroitly arranged sentence, and makes his victory over the unsuspecting passer-by quite often an easy one. However, his looks would seldom encourage any well-thinking individual to couple with them an overdose of conscientious scruple. Not that he is of villainous visage, but there is an uncouthness, a coarse roughness that is the badge of his office, and which, despite the halfexposed shirt front, the dazzling paste solitaire and the heavy watch fob, is not entirely obliterated by artificial means. His sole object is to fill his employer's tables, and this he generally does. Before the old Union Depot was removed, Louisiana street was always a great restaurant thoroughfare. Passing along its walks, the traveler either in reaching Meridian or Illinois street would be compelled to run the gauntlet of clamoring hackmen on the one hand and ambitious caterers on the other. But the building of the new station has ended the thriving career of these economists, and as a result, they were driven elsewhere in the city for location. Illinois street on the north and the entire neighborhood south of the Union station is the center for such anti-aristocratic restaurants, forming a complete sur-rounding siege upon the wary traveler. The country trade is one upon which they depend to a great extent, for the sun-broiled farmer from the harvest field, who has been accustomed to plain food and an abundance of it, is very well satisfied if for a saving of ten cents he can get enough of the "substantials" out of one of their

famous square meals to satiate his hunger until Almost all of the restaurants of Indianapolis employ young women for waiters claiming that they are not only neater and more attractive, but that they are more active and more enduring than are any men that can be induced to fill their places. It is remarkable how agile some of them are. "You would hardly believe it," said a young woman waiter recently, as she spread out have had as many as twenty orders in the kitchen at one time. It would'nt pay us, you see, to take a man's order and then walt for it to be filled. We must keep on the goall the time, and as soon as we have given in one order to the cook, we must come back to the diningroom and receive others. It keeps us busy on days when we have a rush to remember just what each man bas ordered, but I have not known of a mistake here for weeks." And so it is, a man sends in a special order perhaps, and while it is being prepared the waiter has received, say, a half dozen other orders. In this way each trip she makes to and from the kitchen is accompained with a heavy load of dishes either empty or steaming with a tempting dinner. The waiters receive no more than \$3 a week and oftener less. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, with a few spare hours in the afternoon, they are kept busy administering to the wants of their customers. As high as twelve hundred people are fed in that space of time at some pular restaurants, on days when trade is the liveliest, and where six girls are employed it can be readily seen that a fair share of the work is liable to become tiresome to one person. The great daily inpouring of the delegations who come to pay respectful tribute to the Nation's next President has already brought many thousand dollars to the city, so it is claimed and of this a large portion has gone to the hotels and eating-houses. State-fair week is another rich harvest time for restaurant men, when still more is their rural trade increased.

Saloons and restaurants combined are not as numerous here as compared with other places. They form an excellent screen behind which the Sunday liquor law can be evaded, but the latter's strict enforcement by the city police makes a violation too venturesome to be practical. The resident too venturesome to be practical. The 'free lunches," of course, prevail. They are as popular here as elsewhere, although perhaps not so generously spread, drawing for their customers mostly the individual who is too hard up to buy a meal, but who has a spare nickle for beer. Such places are distinctively popular with that class. There is one amusing feature about a restaurant that is particularly noticeable during these days of crowding visitors. It is the utter ignorance on the part of many of the laws and customs regulating a dininghall. "I have often been ashamed of myself," remarked a head-waiter, recently, "because I could not help laughing in the faces of some of our customers. Some of the things they do are absolutely absurd. It is not uncommon for a man to refuse to have his hat or umbrella hung up in plain sight, where he can watch it all the time he eats. I have seen a man sit with his hat, cane and bundles in one hand, and struggle with his knife and fork with the other. And then half of them don't know how to give in their orders. We always ask them if they will have a regular meal, and if they say yes, then whether they will take tea, coffee or milk. I have frequently had a person answer. 'Yes, all three, please.'"

The Woman's Department. The Woman's State Fair Association will meet in the agricultural rooms, State-house, on next Tuesday, to complete the plans and general work for their department at the coming State fair. All ladies interested in this branch of woman's work are earnestly requested to attend, as the completion of that already begun is of the atmost importance. Mrs. A. M. Noe, superintendent of the department, may be seen on every

Tuesday at the fair grounds, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the morning, for the purpose of registering exhibits.

The Health Board Wants Papers from Councilmen Who Refuse to Give Them Up.

The City Board of Health is devoting a portion of each day to the investigation of the charges made against the Water-works Company, but nothing can be learned as to the nature of the testimony. While Councilmen Trusler, Darnell and Johnston are giving the board some assistance, they will not turn over the written evidence they secured after nearly two months' hard work. They feel that they were not treated justly by the Council taking the investigation out of their hands, and are willing that the health board should go over the same ground they did. "I have in my possession the affidavits we received," said Councilman Trusler yesterday, "and if the health board does not show that the water company has been taking water from the river, we will. You may rest assured we would never have made such charges against a corporation unless we could substantiate them. I have my pocket now affidavits showing that the company did get waer from the river. I am willing to say, though, that I do not believe General Morris knew that water was being taken from that stream. He used it in his own nouse, which shows that he was ignorant of it." It is claimed by another official that Mr. Davis s responsible for making the connections with the river and the canal. Several years ago the works northwest of the city were partly washed away by a freshet, and to have put them in good repair would have cost a large sum of money. Without consulting Mr. Morris, it is stated. Mr. Davis avoided the expense of repairs by put ing in the main connecting with the river. Among those from whom the Council committee have testimony to the effect that the river water was used, is the old engineer of the company, now residing at Columbus. A member of the ommittee visited him at that town, and proured from him a statement. Other employes, it is said, made affidavit that water was taken from the river, and further state that they have seen dead human bodies in the river at the point from which the supply was being secured.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The Former Drags Somewhat, but the Build ers Have All the Work They Can Do.

The real estate market is still experiencing a midsummer dulless. There are a good many deeds being recorded, but most of them represent transactions of minor importance. During the last week seventy transfers were made, with a consideration aggregating but \$80,646.66. With but few exceptions, the property sold was unimproved outlots, which is to be improved immediately. The transactions of note were: Mrs. Dr. Ford sold her residence at 188 North Illinois street to Rebecca King for \$9,500; the heirs of Cornelius King sold to Maria R. Stiltz a tract of land near Brightwood for \$7,500; Walter L. Howell sold his residence on North Meridian street, near Wiliams, to Elizabeth O. Kunkle for \$6,500; Henry N. Spaan sold his Irvington residence to Laura M. J. Kinney for \$5,000, and then purchased of C. F. R. Wappenhans his resresidence at No. 800 North Meridian street for \$8,000, and Frederick Deitz sold to Berterman Brothers, the florists, a tract of five acres on the National road, where they will build a green-house. Henry Weghorst has divided three and one-fourth acres lying on South East street into twenty-four lots, and the tract is to be known as Weghorst's Pleasant Home addition. The building contractors have almost as much work before them as they had early in the spring, and they are beginning to consider how they are going to get through with all of it this season. There are almost as many permits for new structures issued now as there were two months ago. During the last week twenty-nine permits were granted, calling for an expenditure of \$36,480. The most important one was that for the erection of an \$11,000 addition to Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Sec-

ond and Illinois streets. Labor Day Perade. Extensive preparations are being made for he celebration of Labor day, Sept. 3. The committee in charge states emphatically that the demonstration will not be given a political hue, and at the meeting of the district assembly, Friday night, resolutions were passed condemning those who were seeking to introduce politics into the celebration. Congressman Bynum has notified the committee that he will not deliver his tariff-reform speech, and with all these as-surances a large number of merchants and manufacturers are going to join in making the parade a notable one. The parade will travel over all the principal streets and end at the fair grounds, where Governor Gray, Mayor Denny, Congressman Bynum, Rev. Oscar McCulloch and Father Gavisk will deliver addresses.

Two Serious Accidents. Major Ben Carter, the dealer in Texan ponies, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. At the corner of Washington and Alabama streets a pony he was riding slipped, and in the fall Mr. Carter's right leg was broken in two places. He was removed to the City Dispensary in Kregelo's ambulance, and after the injury had been attended he was taken to his room in the Capital House.

John Burt, a brakeman on the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad, had his left arm badly

crushed while coupling cars in the yard, yesterday morning. He was taken to St. Vincent's

A Crowd of Rowdies. few men who station themselves at the corner of Illinois and Pearl street, every day a delegafion comes in and make insulting remarks about ladies as they pass. The names of those com-plained of have been secured by those who have observed their conduct several days, and will be

given to the public if there is a repetition of the

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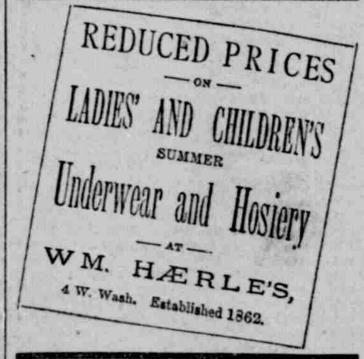
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Judgment Ordered. In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge Woods filed an opinion ordering a judgment of \$3,545.45 in the suit of Rebecca Davis, of Michigan. vs. Chas. W. Chapman, Warsaw, to be paid by the defendant to the complainant. The original suit arose over a dispute in regard to a partition of some real estate.

COTE D'OR. The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by C. C. Watson, 511 Virginia avenue, at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

Hot Weather Is Now Here. We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or natural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrigerators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves; "Economy" ice-cream freezers—the cheanest in the mar-ket. Wm. H. BENNETT & Son, 38 S. Meridian st.



Should fail to call at the Art Emporium, 33 South Meridian street, and inspect the most complete assortment of ART WORK ever exhibited in the State.

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

Those who have secured some of the bargains from the counters in our Lace Department the past week will be glad to learn that there will be another opportunity the coming week. Those who did not do themselves justice by looking through can also have the opportunity, and everybody the coming week can secure special bargains in several of our departments.

In our Lace Department we shall add many goods not shown the past week because of want of room. The variety is too large to enumerate in an advertisement. hence you will have to come and see for your-

Hosiery Department.

Monday morning you will find the entire Hosiery counter filled with odd lots of Hosiery for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children. They are in all colors, styles, sizes and qualities. You can have any of them at one-quarter less than the price. There is a big lot, and the offer of one-quarter less will be continued until they are all sold.

Underwear Department.

Directly opposite our Hosiery counter you will find our Underwear counter completely filled with underwear, which we shall sell at onequarter less than the marked prices. Men's Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Misses' Underwear, Boys' Underwear, Children's Underwear. All sizes, styles, colors and qualities. Every price is marked in plain figures which any child can understand, and from this we deduct just onequarter, which makes them very cheap.

> Great Bargains BUT -

Small Quantity.

Among a line of goods received last week from one of our shoe manufacturers was twenty-four pairs of Misses' Spring-heel shoes, which were stamped B. Parker instead of Pettis, Bassett & Co. They are usually sold at \$1.95. We wrote to the manufacturers and they have requested us to sell them at \$1.50 and charge the difference to them. Their loss will be your gain, but remember there are only twenty-four pairs in the lot. The sizes are II to 2.

Boys' Sailor Collars.

Once this season we closed out from the manufacturers one hundred dozen Boys' Sailor Collars, and we sold them at 8c. They are worth 121/2c. We have just bought another lot of 75 dozen, which closes the season's production. We were surprised at our offer being accepted at such a price as to enable us to sell them at 5c. These collars are made from Printed Cambrics and Percales, and there are about fifty styles. No one ever thinks of selling them less than 121/2c, but our price will be only 5c.

Jewelry Department.

You can have your choice of all our Oxidized Chatelaines and Viniagrettes for Twenty-five Cents. They have been sold for 50c, 75c

25c Books for 10c.

Another thousand received, and many new titles. These are by the most popular writers.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES

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FRESH SUPPLY Amelie Rives's Story,

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And the cry is, still "they come" to ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER,

THE CRY IS, STILL

"THEY COME."

People, goods, trade. Our good old

town has been echoing to the tramp of

thousands of feet that never trod its walks

before. Same way with our store, reduc-

ing the number proportionately. While

visitors come in the front way new goods

come in the back way, and we may fairly

say, as the man did who, when telling of

the death of a well-known character, was

asked, "Of what complaint?" "No com-

plaint," he replied, "everybody is satis-

fied." We are satisfied, and our friends.

new and old, who come in to see as well

as to buy, say they are satisfied also.

& LEE. CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

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WE HAVE two nice cottages on Laurel street, five rooms each, and large lots for \$1,500 each. House on Bismarck street, lot 30x174, for \$1,200. Fine lot on North Mississippi street for \$700. Lot near Washington street on Walcott for \$700. Vacant lot on Laurel near Prospect for \$475, and residence property on all the principal streets north and south on easy terms and fair prices.

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ONLY \$5 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Including a free ride to Lake Chautauqua. To the Thousand Islands and return, \$5. To Toronto and return, \$1. To Put-in-Bay or Lake Side and return, \$1.

Train leaves Union Depot at 11 a. m. Call early at I., B. & W. Ticket Office, 138 South Illinois street, and secure tickets, sleeping-car berths and reclining chairs. B. C. KELSEY, GEO. BUTLER, H. M. BRONSON,

G. P. and T. Agt., I. B. & W. Route. Ast. G. P. and T. Agt., I. B. & W. Route. Gen. Agt., I. B. & W. Route. 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION on all FLANNEL SHIRTS

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